

## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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OWNERS STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION  
State of Nebraska,  
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I, George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Dec. 20, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, Dec. 15, 1890	23,015
Monday, Dec. 16, 1890	22,667
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1890	22,622
Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1890	22,622
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1890	22,622
Friday, Dec. 20, 1890	22,622
Saturday, Dec. 21, 1890	22,622
Average	23,031

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of December, A. D. 1890.  
J. P. FINE, Notary Public,  
State of Nebraska,  
County of Douglas, ss.

George B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of December, 1890, was 23,031 copies; for January, 1890, 23,031 copies; for February, 1890, 23,031 copies; for March, 1890, 23,031 copies; for April, 1890, 23,031 copies; for May, 1890, 23,031 copies; for June, 1890, 23,031 copies; for July, 1890, 23,031 copies; for August, 1890, 23,031 copies; for September, 1890, 23,031 copies; for October, 1890, 23,031 copies; for November, 1890, 23,031 copies; for December, 1890, 23,031 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1890.  
J. P. FINE, Notary Public,  
State of Nebraska,  
County of Douglas, ss.

The wildest insurance companies will furnish fine game for the legislative Nimrods.

Men who fall nowadays for less than \$1,000,000 are considered extremely old-fashioned.

The prevailing calm in democratic councilmanic circles portends a Kilkenny affray in the near future.

Another enlightened jury has added one more to the expanding list of murder mysteries in Douglas county.

French cardinals are discussing the successor of Pope Leo. Have the French cardinals heard of Burrows of Nebraska?

JAY GOULD says there will be more money to loan than people to borrow it by the middle of January. This is important—if true.

REDUCED taxation and equitable assessment are the motive power of progress. Omaha must diligently and honestly cultivate both.

THE Alliance tide is setting so strongly against Ignatius Donnelly in Minnesota that his personality is a cypher in the councils of the party.

MR. RICHARDS' disgruntled hand-gar-men "still harping on my daughter." THE BEE would suggest a prescription of an infallible cathartic by Dr. Abbott.

SIGNOR SUCCI has succeeded in his remarkable feat of fasting 45 days and is conceded to have done it honestly. He lost 43 pounds of flesh and gained several tons of notoriety.

THE municipal fat fryers are opposed to civil service reform. Of course. Few of the sinecures could pass an examination for the positions they now fill with profit to themselves and expense to the city.

THE city authorities have enough responsibility in guarding the interests of the public without attempting to exercise paternal care over the claims of persons and firms having dealings with their contractors.

THE formality of submitting constitutional amendments to the people for approval is no longer necessary. Dictator Burrows will hereafter make such amendments and additions as he may deem expedient and profitable to himself.

ONE of S. A. Kean's partnership papers contained this odd paragraph: "The business of the firm is to be conducted on strictly Christian principles and according to the teachings of the bible." Assets, 25 per cent of liabilities.

AMONG the changes in the school law suggested by the judiciary committee of the board of education is one providing that bonds shall carry by a majority of the votes cast on the proposition. It is doubtful whether such a change in the law is desirable. If the bond voting was restricted to taxpaying citizens THE BEE would join in recommending the proposition.

LATE advices from Chicago show that a satisfactory settlement has been reached on the rate on packing house products and live hogs. Some months ago Chicago dealers, feeling keenly the competition of western markets, attempted to secure a greater rate on the product than on live stock. In other words, the Chicago dealers attempted to check the development of the packing industry in the west by forcing the railroads to carry live stock at a rate that would be an incentive to shippers to patronize the Windy city. The interstate commerce commission was appealed to and a decision secured in their favor. Strange to say, the railroads resisted the order, and a compromise was finally reached making the rate from the Missouri river to Chicago 21 cents on packing house products and 22 cents on live hogs, per 100 pounds. The new rate marks a slight advance on packing house products and a reduction on live hogs. On the whole, however, it is satisfactory, as it does not discriminate materially against one of the great industries of the west.

## WHO WILL BE GOVERNOR?

SHELTON, Neb., Dec. 20.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please answer through THE BEE who would be governor of Nebraska should it be proven Boyd is not a naturalized citizen. Respectfully,  
M. A. HOSSETTER.

Under our state constitution the executive department consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of instruction, attorney general and commissioner of public lands, who shall each hold his office for the term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Section 16 of article 5 of the constitution further provides that in case of the death of the governor, his impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state or other disability, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

Here is an apparent conflict with regard to the succession. By the first section the present governor, Thayer, is continued in office until his successor is qualified. By the sixteenth section of article five, the lieutenant governor becomes governor whenever the governor-elect fails to qualify, or is barred from performing the functions of the office by any other disability. The only rational construction of the constitution in the premises is that Governor Thayer will hold over until after the legislature has completed the canvass of the election returns for the state officers, which must be done before it can proceed with any other business. The question of Mr. Boyd's citizenship is not before the legislature and they have no authority to pass upon it. That is purely a judicial matter and must be passed upon by the supreme court. If the canvass of the returns by the speaker in the presence of the legislature shows Mr. Boyd to have received a plurality of the votes cast for governor, he will doubtless qualify by taking and signing the oath of office prescribed by the constitution. That will make him governor for the term being and until the courts decide that he is ineligible. If the courts decide that he is not a citizen, that would constitute a disability contemplated by the constitution under which the lieutenant governor would become governor for the remainder of the term.

In other words, Boyd's ineligibility would not leave Governor Thayer to hold over, nor would it seat Powers, who received the next highest vote for governor. Unquestionably Thomas Majors, the lieutenant governor-elect, would fill the vacancy caused by Boyd's disability from the time the supreme court rendered its decision up to the end of the term for which Boyd was elected.

EXTREMISTS BLOCK LEGISLATION.  
It is very generally felt that some legislation by congress is needed to relieve the financial stress and restore confidence. The president was so strongly impressed with this necessity that ten days ago he contemplated sending a message to congress on the subject, and the secretary of the treasury submitted his views of what is required to a committee of the senate. A caucus of republican senators last week agreed on a financial bill with practical unanimity and the measure was reported to the senate. It was a compromise of views, but was believed to promise the best solution of the problem presented now attainable. There was an emergency that seemed to require to be immediately met in the most direct and practical way possible, and the measure agreed upon appeared to do this without departing from safe lines. It might not accomplish all that is desired, but there is good reason to believe it would improve the financial situation. It was not expected to encounter any serious obstruction in the senate.

But there now appears to be little chance of the passage of this or any other financial proposition at the present session owing to the diversity of opinions as to what sort of legislation is desirable. The men, however, who are chiefly responsible for blocking legislation are the silver bullionists, who want to force the passage of a free coinage bill. The measure agreed on by the caucus made concession to them to the extent of providing that there shall be free coinage when silver is maintained at par for one year, but this reasonable and fair proposal does not satisfy them. Neither are they content with the other provisions in the bill to advance its price. On Saturday an amendment to the caucus bill was introduced having the effect to substitute for the first section of the bill a free coinage section and amend the remaining sections by striking out all references to silver purchases, as of course these would be unnecessary under a free coinage policy. Nothing is plainer, to those who are willing to take an unprejudiced view of financial affairs, than the fact that the course being pursued by the advocates of that policy can hardly fail to have the effect of further weakening confidence in the future of the country's finances.

A NEW SUBSIDY MEASURE.  
There has been a doubt whether the subsidy bills passed by the senate at the last session could be carried through the house, and probably under the influence of this new measure has been framed and introduced. It ought to have less chance of adoption than those for which it is designed to be a substitute. This bill proposes to give a bounty to about everything that floats. It provides that for ten years after the passage of the act, American vessels, of whatever tonnage, engaged in the transportation of an entire cargo from an American port to some foreign port, shall receive a bounty of 20 cents per knot sailed. If the speed of the vessel is over eleven knots per hour a higher subsidy is to be paid, but it is required that all vessels whose speed is to exceed twelve knots per hour, and which are built after the passage of the act, must be built under the supervision of the secretary of the navy. One-sixth of the crew of such vessels must be American citizens during the first two years of the term, one-third during the next three

years, and one-half for the five remaining years. It is provided that the government may buy any vessels which profit by the act. Shipping owners object to the provision requiring that a portion of the crews must be of American citizenship, but this is the least serious fault of the measure.

In the report on the bill the house committee estimates that the payment in bounties for the first year would amount to \$3,300,000, and that the annual increase would be about five per cent, so that it would be eight years before the annual bounties would amount to \$5,000,000. This calculation is certainly misleading if any value is to be given to the predictions of the subsidy advocates regarding the increase of our shipping under a bounty scheme. The Philadelphia Record estimates that in ten years, if by that time we are to equal one-half of the present tonnage of Great Britain, there would be paid out of the treasury for bounties the enormous sum of \$200,475,000. Nor would that be all, for with that immense outlay we should not approach what would be one-half of the continually increasing British tonnage at the end of ten years, and at the termination of the subsidy period ship-owners would demand a continuance of this great drain upon the people in order to protect their capital invested in ships.

There is no great probability that the new bill or any other measure granting ship subsidies will be passed by the present congress. At a time when the people are demanding more earnestly than almost ever before retrenchment in the expenditures of the government and a reduction of their burdens from taxation, the party in power will hardly venture to adopt a policy which in the next ten years would cost the people a vast sum of money, and the termination of which could not be determined by present legislation. A number of republicans are understood to be opposed to the proposed measure, and it is safe to say that it will get the support of few western representatives. There could hardly be a less auspicious time than the present for a scheme of this kind.

THE KILKENNY CONTEST.  
The first election since the division of the Irish home rule party takes place in a division of Kilkenny county, Ireland, today. The election is a momentous one for the future of Ireland. The issue presented is whether the welfare of the Irish people is of greater consequence than the welfare of an individual. It is a question of national progress and involves the unity of the democracies of the British empire and the right of self-government.

Granting to Charles Stewart Parnell the honor and glory of his splendid achievements as a leader in the past, no intelligent man can dispute the fact that his personal transgressions have placed the Irish people in a most distressing dilemma. They are called upon to forego the leadership of one who has led them from bondage into the land of promise. They were about to enjoy permanent relief from a strife extending through centuries when the cup of joy was dashed from their lips and the alternative presented of discarding a leader or sacrificing home rule. The first impulse was to stand by Parnell, and that impulse was characteristically Irish. A grateful, impulsive people, they do not pause to consider consequences when the question is abruptly turned against English dictation.

The outcome of the Kilkenny election is not in doubt. All accounts agree, despite the rumor in which the contest is veiled, that the cause of home rule will triumph over Parnellism. It is useless to hope for a reunion with the English liberals with Parnell. His disgraceful assaults on Gladstone, who for five years has championed the Irish cause with a singleness of purpose that attracted hosts of friends, were base ingratitude, and no less despicable were his unscrupulous slurs on Morley, Harcourt and others as well as on his own party associates who stood by him with unsurpassed devotion.

That Parnell is doomed to overwhelming defeat is practically conceded by himself and his supporters. His own speeches, his cruel attacks on all who differ with him, serve to make the issue between him and Ireland so plain that the most obtuse elector can have little difficulty in choosing. Viewed in the most charitable light since the verdict of the divorce court, the conduct of Parnell has been that of one insanely determined to overcome at any cost the punishment due his own acts, and sacrifice country and friends to escape the obloquy of the world.

JAY GOULD TO THE INTERVIEWER.  
Jay Gould does not often speak fully and freely to newspaper interviewers, but George Alfred Townsend induced him to talk for publication, a few days since, and the result was a document nearly as lengthy as a presidential message. As Mr. Gould is a man of considerable influence in these piping days of monopoly and millionaires it is interesting to study his views on public questions more or less pressing at this time.

THE GREAT RAILROAD MAGNATE spoke fully of the financial situation. In reply to the question whether a national institution similar to the Bank of England would not be useful in relieving such stringencies as the past few weeks have seen, he replied in the negative, saying that under our system such a bank would be the tool of political parties. He thought the national banks had served a very good purpose and were still useful. The present good feeling between nations, he suggested, should be utilized by Franco and the United States to bring about the complete restoration of bi-metallicism. He regards this as very desirable in establishing the business of the world on a firm basis and in protecting this country from the radicalism of the one and the conservatism of the other.

Mr. Gould spoke of the railroad question with the air of a man who owns his fair share of the earth. In reply to a series of inquiries he said that there are not too many transcontinental railways,

but that there is no need of any new ones. He remarked that the large way business transacted by them is their most important source of income. He took advantage of the opportunity to comment on the evils of the interstate commerce commission as a troublesome factor in the railroad business, and to venture the hope that "its powers will be greatly modified, or altogether laid aside." He predicted still further consolidation of railroad interests on the score of economy in management. And as he parted from the subject he sounded this note of grief in the interest of the oppressed railroad owners of the east: "The railroads of the United States pay a lower rate of interest to their owners than any other property I know of. Bankers would not be content to loan money at the rate railroads are worked for income." He said nothing, however, about the rate that they are "worked" for bonds and watered stock.

Other portions of the Gould interview are less important, but equally interesting. He opposed high tariff and the force bill, and furnished his own unique illustrations to sustain his opinions. He explained the political upheaval in Nebraska and Kansas on the ground of bad weather and short crops. He expressed unbounded confidence in the future prosperity of the country and gave no indication of concern over the demands of social reformers that more directly affect him than any other man in the United States.

Jay Gould's opinions are important because they represent the attitude of vastly powerful elements toward the leading questions of the hour.

COULD USE IT TO ADVANTAGE.  
Since City Journal.  
If Jay Gould really wants to benefit mankind let him distribute some of his watered stock over the arid region.

GOOD LUCK TO THE PHAGOCYTE.  
New York Times.  
The phagocyte is the enemy of the bacillus. The future of preventive medicine lies in the education of the phagocyte.

THERE WOULD BE LITTLE LEFT.  
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
Senator Quay has introduced a bill "to correct an error in the tariff law." If all the errors in that measure could be corrected the republican party would be a great gain.

THE "INFANT INDUSTRY" OF FINANCE.  
New York Press.  
The prospect of unsettling silver legislation is something of a disturber of confidence, but the most desirable state of affairs would be one in which the money market could take care of itself without these frequent and frantic appeals to Washington to come over and help us.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA STANDPOINT.  
Philadelphia Record.  
The old chiefs' death will spare the warlike Sioux to deeds of vengeance. There is little doubt that the affairs between the ranchers and the red men have kindled the embers of hostility among the savages, and the skies at Pine Ridge are charged with the reflection of camp-fires that are known to be signals of war.

ADVERTISING AND SUCCESS.  
Kansas City Journal.  
"There is scarcely an instance of failure among the regular and large advertisers," says a Chicago paper; and, always providing that the advertiser has something worth advertising, the statement is true. If you have something to sell the public know it. All the most successful merchants are heavy advertisers, and they don't advertise for fun.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.  
New York Sun.  
What is imperatively necessary, if congress would not incur the gravest responsibility, is a prompt and emphatic declaration of the government policy regarding silver. Let it be set forth at once what it is. If it is proposed to pay the existing silver surplus of \$100,000,000 ounces or so, and then proceed to the free coinage of American silver, well and good. It may not be the wisest thing to do, but above all things let it be known promptly and decisively, one way or the other, what it is proposed to do. We want congress acting with edged tools.

WHY PROVE A FAILURE.  
Friend Telegraph.  
The attorney, on the part of a general small fry to read THE OMAHA BEE of the republican party is only a furtherance of that attempt in this state to rid the party of every one who refused to submit to the dictations of a certain gang who would very much prefer to dictate every man's politics. Had the caucuses and conventions in the past been held in accordance with the principles upon which the great republican party grew into favor with the people and accomplish so much all would have been well today. The attempt to cover up party sins by finding a scape goat in THE OMAHA BEE will prove a miserable failure. THE BEE has been the leading newspaper of the state and as such the republican party needs its councils and influences. The time has not yet arrived when a miserable minority can afford to read everything out of the party who do not think and act as they see fit to dictate. For the sake of the party and the state generally we hope the November cyclone will have the effect of infusing a little horse sense into these parties instead of attempting to find a scape goat for the very thing they themselves are to blame for and nothing else.

SITTING BULL'S OBITUARIES.  
Madison Chronicle.  
Sitting Bull can continue his ghost dance in the river Styx while the devil keeps the fires hot.

Premont Tribune.  
The Tribune knows of no one just at present whose funeral it is more pleased to announce than that of the late Mr. Sitting Bull of the bad lands.

Kearney Hub.  
The news of the translation of Sitting Bull from this wicked world to the happy hunting grounds will not throw the country into mourning. He met the fate of those who live by the sword.

Grand Island Independent.  
We well and forcibly remember the treacherous and warring disposition of the old chief, and are pleased to hear that he has been laid to rest in a quiet and honorable manner. More white men's blood will stain his hands.

Wahoo Wasp.  
Did Sitting Bull has at his last set and is now roaming around the happy hunting grounds of Lo, the poor Indian. If a few more of the leaders would go and do likewise much bloodshed might be averted.

Nebraska City Press.  
The killing of Sitting Bull cannot be considered in any other light than as a blessing. The government should now follow up the recalcitrant and subject or exterminate everyone. The government has fooled with the Indians long enough and the Press firmly believes that the time has arrived to stop endeavoring to civilize the Indian except by force and power.

Hastings Nebraskan.  
His capacity for breeding mischief was probably greater than that of any one of the hostile Indians. He was a cunning old rascal and now that he is out of the way the chances are more hopeful than hers.

that white winged peace may once more settle down upon the frontier. When it does come again the arch conspirator will not be alive to foment new discord. Let us be thankful for that.

Premont Herald.  
So Sitting Bull is no more. He has been not only a tyrant of his tribe, but has been the terror of the frontier for the past quarter of a century or more. With a remarkable ability and sagacity, a wonderful adroitness and cunning, and bravery and audacity, verging on extreme recklessness, he has not only awed surrounding tribes, but has terrorized both the United States and British Columbia, as no other man with his limited resources and power could have done. He has continually carried scalps of the frontiersmen at his bloody girdle, and vainly and vainly boasted of the men, women and children of the pale faces he has slain. As much worse than Geronimo as Geronimo was worse than the most innocent hostile, his neck has escaped the gallows and his body the bullet, simply by the exercise of the adroitness, cunning and audacity that characterized him.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.  
Nebraska.  
Henry C. Wilder, a resident at Burrill charged with obtaining property under false pretenses.

Whitman is now the county seat of Grant county instead of Hyanis, according to the decision of the supreme court.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge at Bradshaw has dedicated its new hall with proper ceremonies and a banquet.

John J. Truman, late postmaster at Genoa, pleaded guilty to forgery at Columbus and has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Andrew Brabcock, a fourteen-year-old Burrill boy, is under arrest for setting fire to his step-father's house. He will probably be sent to the reform school.

John Morgan and Wash Saviger, young men from Perkins county, are in jail at North Platte charged with stealing wheat from Lewis Berry of Wallace.

John Stout, a Gosper county farmer who has been afflicted with St. Vitus dance for years, fell from a windmill tower the other day and received injuries from which he died.

Twenty-five sheriffs of Nebraska counties met at a convention at Columbus and appointed a lobby to urge the passage of a bill by the legislature for an increase in sheriff's salaries.

Articles of incorporation of the White river oil company have been filed with the clerk of the county at Columbus. The company has a capital stock of \$50,000 and it will investigate the oil fields in that vicinity.

The small child of Mrs. Emma Cooper, at North Platte, fell into a tub of scalding water and its legs and feet were completely cooked. A man near by rescued it or death would have ensued in a few seconds.

While shelling corn on his farm near Auburn, S. C. Gilliland had his foot caught in the sheller and before the machine could be stopped the leg was crushed to a pulp nearly to the knee. Amputation was necessary.

August Kolbenburg went to the house of Conrad Wirth, six miles east of Crete, to collect some money and a quarrel resulted. Kolbenburg drew a pocket knife and cut Wirth in several places and when the latter's wife rushed to his assistance she received several slashes on the chin. Kolbenburg was arrested and fined \$50 and costs for assault and battery.

Plans have been drawn for a small packing house at McGregor.

C. E. Albrecht of Eldora has patented binding wire from prairie grass.

A ladies' military company has been organized at Simpson college, Indiana.

There were 455 students enrolled at Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, during the fall term just closed.

The Iowa city council will have poisoned grain scattered on the streets to kill English sparrows.

Ossian harem and dog scare. A dog supposed to be rabid has bitten a number of persons and animals and there is grave apprehension.

The News-Tribune says Brewer Lang of Missouri is making a big name for himself as a brewer in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. The News-Tribune claims to be a judge.

An Iowa artist, Wilbur Kesser of Fort Dodge, has just had the honor of having two of his pictures admitted to the salon at Paris. Mr. Kesser has recently returned to Fort Dodge after a number of years study and work in Europe.

John Sasseman, who has just returned to Dubuque after completing a ten-month sentence in the Anamosa penitentiary for breaking open and robbing the poor box in St. Charles church, is under arrest for breaking into St. Mary's school house.

A seven-year-old son of John Eliel and an eight-year-old boy of Osmond Ford of Lake Park, fell into a well. The well was only seven feet deep, with about three feet of water, thinly coated with ice. Mrs. Eliel, mother of one of the boys, heard the lad's fall and she jumped into the well and kept the boys heads above water, but they died in her arms from cold and exhaustion before aid reached her. The exposure and shockingly cold her life.

Of the forty houses comprising the village of Richardsville but seven are occupied as saloons, and the need of another establishment has been felt for some time. A resident of the neighborhood the other day determined to supply the aching void. Accordingly he bought a frame saloon, a mile from Richardsville and hauled it to the village on wheels. While the work was under way the proprietor went off on a spree and before he returned the wheels had been removed. The saloon now stands in the middle of the highway near the village and is doing a rushing business.

Beyond the Rockies.  
One of the longest electric railroads in process of construction is that between Seattle and Tacoma, in Washington. It is forty-five miles long.

The Lost Confidence mine of Shasta, Cal., has just shipped to Denver thirty-seven bars of pure silver, valued at \$100,000, the proceeds of one month's run.

The street car lines of Salem, Ore., have been purchased by a Chicago syndicate, which has also purchased largely in the suburban lands of that town.

Two women have shown up as the relatives of Harry Morgan, a sporting man of Tacoma, who died on April 23, leaving an estate of \$100,000, and both claim to be his wife.

Joseph Marthorpe, a resident of Crescent City, Cal., since 1857, is dead at the age of seventy-six. He came to the coast in 1855, and for four years conducted the fish and oyster business in the bay.

A serious trouble has arisen in one of the schools of Kern county, California. According to a report one of the trustees has pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$10 for "cussing" the teacher and another one is to be tried for disturbing the peace.

Woods, Carson & Kirkendall, the contractors for the construction of the Northern Pacific branch from Missoula to Mulien, Idaho, have been grading down the entire length of their contract and only about six miles of track remain to be laid. The track is all laid and regular trains will be run over the road by Christmas.

Two men named Taber and Lynch are reported as having a brutal fight at Hamilton, Mont. The men had not been on friendly terms and got into an argument regarding their fighting qualifications. It was proposed that a ring should be formed and they fight it out. The men stripped to the waist and fought for nearly an hour. The man named Lynch was badly punished about the face, and his opponent bit large pieces of flesh out of his back and shoulders. At each bite the victor would spit the blood. The fight was finally ended by the crowd getting into a fight.

Quite a number of people are leaving Tuscarora, Nev., and prospecting for a lively career there for the next few months in the mining work. Most of the principal mines are being worked with reduced forces, although the output is not yet materially decreased. There have been several periods in the history of Tuscarora when it looked as though the bottom had fallen out of the place, but just in the nick of time a new discovery has always been made which gave an impetus to mining operations, causing a revival in business and inspiring hope for the future. The probability is that Tuscarora will continue many mining towns on the coast whose present prospects are more flattering than hers.

## THEY BREATHE FREE AIR.

The Pardon of Two Convicts is Granted by Governor Thayer.

THE STATE SCHOOL APPOINTMENT.

Caught a Chicken Thief—The Irish Land League Election of Officers—Other Lincoln News Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Michael Doyle, who was sentenced to the penitentiary only three months ago on the charge of attempting to kill John Shick of Beatrice, has had his sentence of one year's imprisonment commuted by Governor Thayer, and steps forth today a free man. Doyle's friends are rightly pleased with this and insist that he should never have been sent to the penitentiary, as he was acting in self-defense when he shot Shick. According to the story there was some difficulty between Doyle and Shick, and the latter seizing a pitchfork rushed at Doyle and attempted to stab him with it. Doyle whipped out his revolver and fired several times at Shick, inflicting severe but not mortal wounds.

Doyle was arrested, found guilty and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. As he had wealthy relatives and was well liked by his neighbors a movement was on foot to secure his release, and R. S. Bibb of Beatrice was deputed to work the case up. Bibb secured the signature of several property owners in Beatrice, and when the petition to which the names were signed was presented to the governor the chief executive, after carefully weighing the matter, commuted the sentence.

Robert Clarke of Dodge county, who was sentenced to the penitentiary eighteen months ago to serve three years for the crime of embezzlement, was also pardoned by the governor yesterday and at noon today donned the garb of a citizen again. He is a young man of considerable ability and for the past seven months has been a clerk in the auditor's office. His wife is now a clerk in Council Bluffs. It is understood that he owes his release to his good department, his correct name and the persistent and loving perseverance of his mother and sister.

STATE SCHOOL FUNDS.  
One of the largest semi-annual apportionments of school funds ever made in the state has just been made by the state superintendent of public instruction. The fund was derived from the following sources:

Interest on United States bonds	\$ 200.00
Interest on state bonds	13,500.00
State tax	83,200.00
Interest on unpaid principal school lands	51,400.00
Leased school lands	56,533.87
Total	\$145,833.87

There are shown to be 392,343 children of school age in the state. The rate of apportionment is 91.45 cents per pupil, as follows:

COUNTIES.	No. of School Children.	Amount Due.
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Antelope	3,898	\$3,560.89
Arthur	1,000	914.50
Adams	6,000	5,500.00
Banner	989	899.55
Bellevue	363	330.83
Benson	3,200	2,912.00
Boone	1,574	1,444.96
Boyd	1,418	1,296.82
Bozeman	1,629	1,495.45
Box	1,200	1,095.00
Butler	5,508	5,018.44
Cass	7,007	